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THE ANATOMIE OF THE INWARD parts of Woman, very neceſſary to be knowne to Phiſitians, Surgians, and all other that deſire to know themſelues.

FOr ſo much as the declaration of moſt of the principall parts is ſufficiently ſet forth in the Anatomie of man, therefore will I remit you thether: There to behold the operation of them, and here we will declare the ſituation and manner of ſuch partes as are in a woman, different from the parts in a man. Howbeit, firſt ye ſhall vnderſtand the ſignification of the letters, which are grauen within this figure.

A. The gully of the throte.
B. The Longes.
C. The hart.
D. The Middriffe.
E. The inner part of the throte pipe paſſing through the boolke & the lunges into the ſtomacke.
F. The mouth of the ſtomacke.
G. The ſtomacke.
H. The bottome of the ſtomacke.
I. The nether mouth of the ſtomacke.
K. The liuer. Next vnto this letter K. you ſee this
L. letter V. the which would be L. and ſignifieth the gaule.
M. Vena porte, the liuer vaine.
N. The Splene.
O. Signifieth the place and veſſell to the which the flowers be deriued from the liuer: Nam menſes in primis ſenſum erumpunt ab ipſo iecinore, velut per quedam interualla, donec peruentū ſit ad illa (ſuper primum ceruicis pudende exortum) acetavula: quos hec, quaſi hianti & aperto ore effundunt.
P. Signifieth the Kidneyes, in Laten Renes.
Q. The bladder, in Latine Veſcica: this bladder receiueth the waterie parts & vrine which deſcendeth from the reynes, and it lyeth in the lower partes of the bellie before the wombe or matrix of the woman, whoſe necke entreth in at, and is faſtned to the necke of the wombe through the which naturally it ſendeth forth the vrine.
R. Signifieth the great vaine, which is deriued out of the liuer, called in Latine Parigibba, & Chilis: Concaua venarum mater, the mother of all vaines, and from whom and through his branches (other ſmaller vaines) bloud is conueyed into all parts of mans body.
S. T. V. X. Signifieth the wombe wherein mankind is conceaued, nouriſhed and foſtred, vnto the time it be of a certain might & force, and then naturally is ſent and brought forth into the world, but it is ſomewhat higher then the bladder: the bottome of it extendeth it ſelfe vnto the Nauell.
S. Signifieth the bottome of the wombe, where is a certain thicke carnoſite, which boweth downward, and cauſeth a diſtinction to be in the wombe.
T. Wherefore T. ſignifieth the right ſide of the Matrix.
V. The left ſide. Some there be that vvrite, that there ſhould bee many ſelles or diſtinctions in the Matrice, the which is not true, for other diſtinction then the fleſhie part (vvhich is ſignified by S.) doth cauſe, is there none. In the right ſide as Philoſophers vvrite, lyeth alvvay the man child, in the left the vvoman childe. And to knovv vvhether the conception be male or female, they bid to marke vvhether it moue more on the right ſide then the left, for thē it is a man. If on the left more then on the right ſide, then it is a woman: and for that cauſe alſo is to be noted the two breaſts, the right and the left: if the right be greater and harder then the left, it is a token of a man: if the left, of a woman, and if ſhe haue more paine and dolour in the right ſide, likewiſe it ſignifieth the man child, if in the left, a vvoman. Whether it be man or woman, according to the Doctor of Phiſicke and Philoſophers, when the ſeed is firſt conceiued in the Matrix, it encloſeth it ſelfe after ſuch a ſort, that the point of a needle cannot enter in at it but by violence. And the firſt vi. daies that it is conceiued, it remaineth crude and vvhite like milke.

Then in the ſpace of other nine daies it waxeth redde, and is become thicke bloud: then in other xii, dries, it beginneth to come to ſome faſhion: then in the xviii. daies following, the face and other principall members, beginne to grow into a full ſhape and forme in longitude, latitude and profunditie. In the reſt of the time vnto the birth it is comforted, and prepared to come forth, the which many times chanceth in the vii. moneth, & the child proueth and doth very well: but in the viii, moneth, few or none proue. About the later end of the ix. againe, if it be borne, it proueth very well, that is the moſt common courſe xl. weekes after the conception. The manner how the child lieth in the mothers wombe, is this: the face lyeth on both the knees: ſo lyeth it round in manner, and the face toward the inward part of the vvombe: and this partly haue I ſhewed you of the operation of the Matrice.

A perfect and particular deſcription of the ſecret parts of the body of woman, with the ſignification of the letters contained in the ſame.

1. The wombe is called in Latine Matrix, as it were, Mater (that is) a mother: for as much as all beaſtes proceed out of that as borne of a mother: It hangeth betweene the ſplene and the bladder: but ſomewhat higher then the bladder. The bottome and hollowneſſe thereof is extended vnto the nauell, & it is the place of the firſt maſſe of conception called Embrion.

2 The right ſide or goulfe of the Matrice wherein male children are begotten.

3 The left gulfe of the Matrice, wherein femall children are begotten.

4 The mouth or entrance of the Matrice, which is vncloſed in worke of naturall generation, & receiueth the ſeede of man, & after conception ſo ſtraitly cloſeth it ſelfe, that the point of a needle can not enter into it: yet at times conuenient, (that is to ſay, at the auoiding of floures) it openeth it ſelfe.

5 From hence proceedeth the ſeed of woman in conception: & likewiſe the ſeed of man.

6 This is the diuiſion of the great vaines proceeding from the liuer to the hart, & againe from the hart, paſſing through the ridge bone of the backe, wherevnto alſo the kidneyes doe cleaue. From hence come the veines whereby the menſtruall bloud (for lacke of naturall heat engendred of crude and vndigeſt bloud) is conueyed into the matrice.

7 The necke of the matrice is vi. fingers in length, hauing beneath a narrow mouth, whereby the iſſue of the bladder ſendeth forth vrine.

8 The priuie member of woman.

9 Two great artery vaines, vvhereunto the matrice is faſtened, and are therefore called the Matrice.

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